

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy and rain, Temo, 47-57. Wednesday, cold, showers, LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with sleet or snow, Temo, 37-47. Wednesday, similar. CHAMPAIGN: Sunday, Tuesday, cloudy, Temo, 5-17. NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny, Temo, 5-13. Wednesday, sunny, Temo, 5-13. ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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170 Are Killed As Kurds Battle Khomeini Forces

TEHRAN, March 19 (AP) — At least 170 persons were killed in fighting between Kurdish rebels and Iran's revolutionary Islamic government before a cease-fire was reached today in northwestern Iran. Radio Iran reported. The cease-fire, arranged by Moslem and military leaders, ended 24 hours of violence.

One source reached by telephone said that rebels took over a military headquarters building, the police barracks and the radio and television stations and were laying siege to the military barracks at Sanandaj, 250 miles west of Tehran, when the cease-fire was declared.

"Four helicopter gunships are spraying the attackers with machine-gun fire," the source said.

Another informant said the hospital and clinics in the Kurdish town were filled with wounded and there was a shortage of blood plasma. Fighting also was reported in towns around Sanandaj.

Most Kurds, who want autonomy for their region, belong to the Sunni Moslem sect. The Islamic forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary government belong to Iran's dominant Shiite sect.

Appointments Resented

It was not clear what sparked the fighting. Some accounts cited the appointment of Shiites to key civil posts in the heavily Sunni region after the overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Ayatollah Khomeini appealed repeatedly in radio broadcasts to the Kurds to halt their attack. He accused "foreign-inspired agents" of provoking the fighting and said, "The people in Kurdistan should know that we have no differences with our Sunni brothers."

The 31 million Shiites are the dominant religious faction in Iran. The collapse of the monarchy revived hopes of autonomy among the 2 million Kurds in northwestern Iran. However, Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters are more sympathetic to the Kurdish

cause than the shah, and there have been several clashes between the Kurds and the army and Khomeini forces.

Local press reports said the fighting in Sanandaj started after the local revolutionary committee and its military forces refused to give the Kurds ammunition.

Meanwhile, thousands of army troops and police marched through the streets of Tehran and other cities today to demonstrate their support of Ayatollah Khomeini and the revolution. The demonstration apparently was designed to counter demands by revolutionary guerrilla organizations that the armed forces, which were the chief bulwark of the shah's regime, be replaced by a new people's army.

As the soldiers and police paraded through Tehran carrying portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini, helicopters flew overhead dropping leaflets. People along the streets applauded, stuck flowers in the troops' gun barrels, showered them with candies and then marched along with them.

"Islam is victory, communism is communism, God is great," the soldiers and civilians chanted.

Earlier today, the Khomeini regime expelled U.S. feminist leader Kate Millett after holding her overnight at the Tehran airport. Accused of provocations against Iran's Islamic revolution, Kate Millett and a friend, Sophie Keir, were put aboard an Iranian airliner on a flight to Paris.

On her arrival in Paris, Kate Millett said that they had been harassed during their detention but she indicated that she had never been physically harmed. The two women said they intended to stay in Paris for a day or two before returning to the United States.

Equal Rights Campaign

Kate Millett arrived in Iran two weeks ago at the invitation of Iranian women's groups campaigning for equal rights with men under the revolutionary regime. She took part in several demonstrations by women against new restrictions on their freedom.

The new government has abolished the family protection law under which women had equal property and divorce rights with men. Ayatollah Khomeini has urged women to wear the traditional Moslem chador, a head-to-toe black veil that is regarded as a symbol of modesty.

While some Iranian women welcomed the U.S. feminist's support, others were angered by it. "Women's life in Western style is irrelevant, inapplicable, unacceptable and distasteful in our country," woman journalist Minou Moshiri wrote in an article addressed to Kate Millett. "Our women are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves, thank you."

In his first major speech on the nation's economy, severely hurt by the revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "We must join hands to rebuild this slum... Our difficulties are big ones. The Islamic government has many problems."

Troop Pullback Said Completed By Two Yemens

BEIRUT, March 19 (UPI) — Yemen and Southern Yemen, accepting a cease-fire mediated by the Arab League, have withdrawn their troops to the border positions they held before the start of last month's fighting, the chairman of the league's military observer team said today.

Gen. Ibrahim Mahmoud Youness and his team of army officers from Arab countries were in the Southern Yemen capital of Aden to supervise the troop withdrawals.

The general said that the major part of their mission was now completed, "but we will remain on a temporary basis to prevent any tension which may lead to renewed fighting."

In Return for Support of Callaghan

Ulster Unionists Demand Concessions

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, March 19 (WP) — The Ulster Unionists are demanding major concessions for Northern Ireland from Prime Minister James Callaghan as their price for helping to keep his minority Labor Party government in power.

At stake is not only whether Mr. Callaghan will have to call a national election now or when he prefers, in October, but also whether the government is going to be forced to follow the dictates of the Protestant Unionists in ruling divided Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, Ulster Catholic leaders were joined on St. Patrick's Day by Irish-American politicians led by Sen. Edward Kennedy and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, who accused the British in a statement of what they called a "con-

spicuous tilt" in favor of the Protestant majority. Several key Unionist members of Parliament have signaled that they will continue to support Mr. Callaghan only if his government returns some home rule to Northern Ireland and spends \$200 million to send cheap natural gas to Ulster through a pipeline under the Irish Sea.

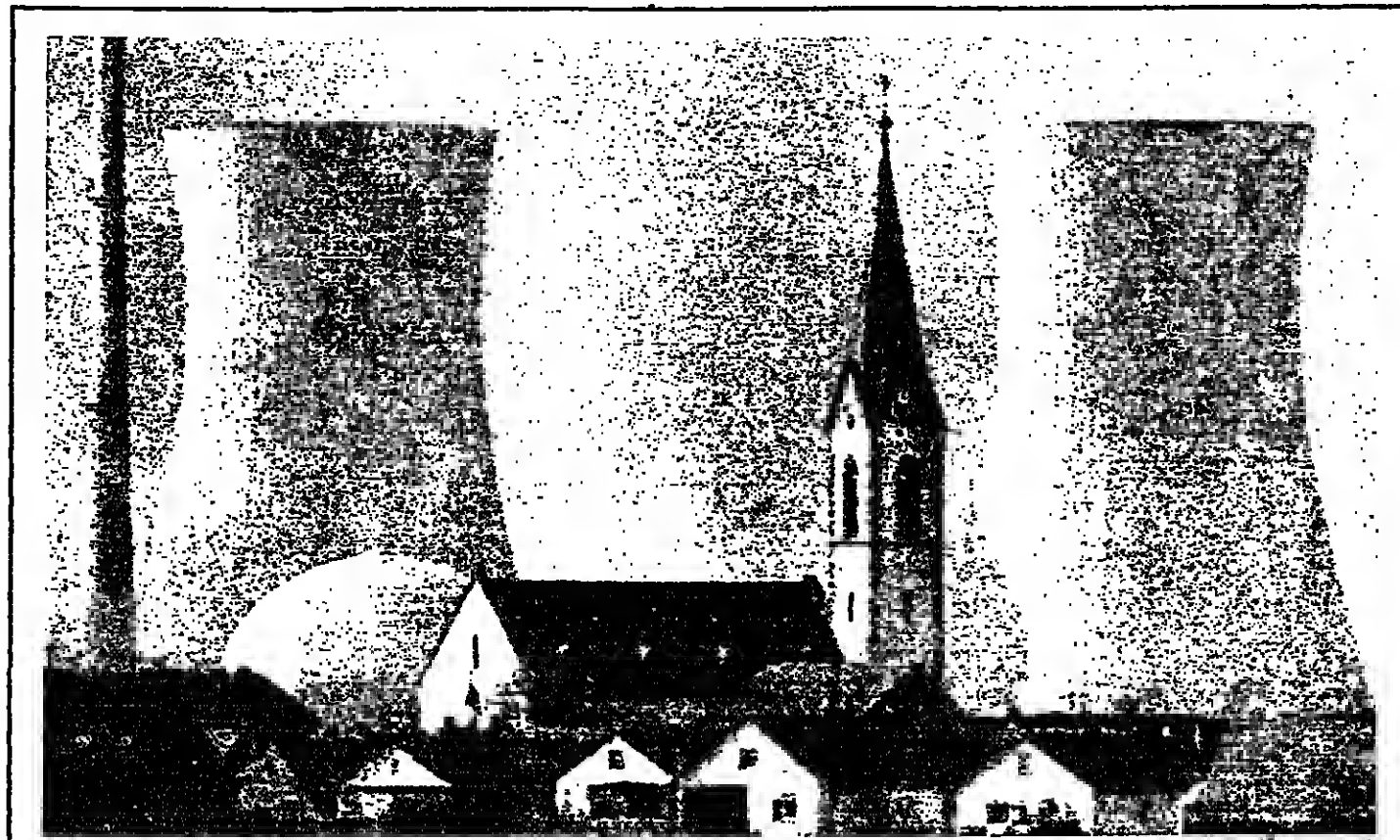
Other Functions

"If the government offered to build a pipeline to give us the benefit of natural gas," Unionist MP Harold McCusker said last week, "some of us might say that it might well be worth repaying them."

Enoch Powell, who has emerged as the leader of a group of seven Unionist MPs, including Mr. McCusker, who hold the fate of Mr. Callaghan's government in their hands, demanded both the pipeline and a shift from London to Belfast of control over education, health, housing, social services and other governmental functions in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Callaghan's government fears the pipeline would be a waste of money and energy to Northern Ireland, which already can produce enough electricity to satisfy all its needs. Britain also is not ready to give Ulster more home rule until the Protestant majority is willing to share power with the Catholic minority.

However, Mr. Callaghan's government has been kept in power by support in Parliament from Scottish and Welsh nationalists and the Ulster Unionists, and it is likely to



United Press International



Associated Press

West German Power Struggle

LUECHOW, West Germany, March 19 (AP) — Police today arrested 25 persons during an anti-nuclear protest near the site of a proposed dump for radioactive waste in northern West Germany, authorities said.

The demonstrators staged a sit-down on a highway to block drilling equipment en route to the site of the planned underground storage facility at Gorleben, near the East German border, an atomic energy official said.

Police guards carried the protesters off the road (picture at left) and then arrested 25 of them who ignored orders to disperse. Two drilling rigs were then able to reach the area to begin cutting shafts to determine whether the soil in the farming region can support the dump.

During the weekend, several hundred persons belonging to an environmentalist group staged a peaceful demonstration at the site.

Another scene of such protest in West Germany has been a nuclear power plant in the village of Grafenrheinfeld (picture above). The plant, which is nearing completion, is near the industrial city of Schweinfurt.

Schmidt Party Gains in Rhineland-Palatinate

Left-Liberal Coalition Wins Berlin Vote

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, March 19 — The left-liberal coalition kept its hold on West Berlin in parliamentary elections yesterday, increasing its share of the vote to 50.7 percent of the total, official returns showed today.

The Social Democratic Party, under Mayor Dietrich Stobbe, won 61 seats while its liberal ally, the Free Democratic Party, won 11. This gave the partners 72 of the 135 seats in the new Senate and an unchanged majority of 9 over the Christian Democratic Union, which has 63 seats.

Mr. Stobbe was challenged for the mayoralty by CDU official Richard von Weizsaecker.

In a meeting today with West Berlin Free Democratic Party chairman Wolfgang Lueder, Mr. Stobbe sealed plans for continuing the coalition.

The mayor's party polled 547,187 votes, or 42.6 percent, equalling its showing in the last city elections four years ago. The Free Democrats won 103,595 votes, or 8.1 percent, improving by a point their showing in 1975.

The Christian Democratic Union remained the strongest single party

in West Berlin by polling 569,627 votes, or 44.4 percent, a slight improvement over the previous election. But the conservatives fell short of their goal of winning the majority for the first time in the city's legislature.

The results in Berlin and in the Rhineland-Palatinate, where the Social Democrats unexpectedly gained votes, were seen as confirmation of the popularity of Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government in the country generally.

Nevertheless, in the Rhineland-Palatinate, the Christian Democrats, who have controlled the state government for 30 years, managed to hang on to an overall legislative majority of two. The state's premier, Bernhard Vogel, said that despite its small majority, the CDU would continue to rule alone.

The outcome had no effect on Mr. Schmidt's majority in the Bundestag, the lower house of the federal parliament. But it also brought no change to the balance in the Federal Assembly, the body comprising the Bundestag's 496 members plus an equal number sent by the 11 states and which meets once every five years, solely for the purpose of electing the president of the republic.

The Christian Democrats still have a majority in the Federal Assembly and intend to use it to elect



Richard von Weizsaecker

Cantonal Vote Also Comforts Giscardians

Socialists Advance in French Elections

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 19 (HT) — The Socialist Party confirmed its position as France's principal party in the first round yesterday of six-yearly elections to the general councils that help administer the country's departments.

The voting was notable for a high turnout — 65 percent of the electorate — and the absence of major shifts, despite discontent with rising unemployment. While

both the government and the opposition camps pointed to successes, the full political message of the local polling will come after the second round next Sunday.

General councils, who are often also members of Parliament, are elected by subdivisions of the departments, called cantons. Roughly half the cantons vote alternately every three years.

Virtually complete results in the 1,848 cantons that voted yesterday, as communicated by the Interior Ministry, showed the Union for French Democracy (UDF), the umbrella group of parties that support President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to be the stronger member of the government coalition.

The center-right UDF, which was contesting its first cantonal elections as such, scored 21.1 percent. The Rally for the Republic (RPR), of former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, now mayor of Paris, trailed with 12.3 percent of the total valid vote of more than 10,700,000, compared to 12.7 percent in 1973.

However, a number of the pro-government "moderates" who took 10 percent of the vote yesterday, after campaigning without formal party affiliation, will align with the neo-Gaullist RPR when the general councils start work.

On the opposition side, the Socialists won 27 percent of the vote, up from 22 percent in the same cantons six years ago. Socialists had scored 26.6 percent in the other half of the country in 1976.

The Communist share was 22.4 percent, slightly less than in 1973

and 1976. Including smaller parties, leftist candidates won more than 55 percent of the vote, compared to just under 53 percent in the same cantons in 1973. The left's 1976 percentage was 55.8.

Recurrent squabbling between the Socialists and Communists, especially since the Socialist failure to win the parliamentary election last year, had been expected in some quarters to hurt the opposition's showing yesterday. But the RPR and UDF have squabbled as well, and unemployment clearly boosted the left in the harder-hit regions.

In terms of seats won, the outcome will not be clear until next week, after runoff elections on Sunday in the many cantons where no candidate obtained more than half the vote yesterday. Such candidates include Henri Giscard d'Estaing, the elder son of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and Bernadette Chirac, the wife of the RPR leader.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing led the field at Marchenoir, Loire-et-Cher. The RPR and UDF will be pooling votes in the runoffs, as will the Socialists and Communists. To judge from the first-round arithmetic, the young UDF candidate at Marchenoir is a shoo-in. Mrs. Chirac has only a fifty-fifty chance at Corze, in the department of the same name which is her husband's fief.

Of the seven members of the government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre who were candidates, three won outright yesterday — Economy Minister René Monory, Transport Minister Joel Le Theule, and Jacques Pelletier, a secretary of state at the Education Ministry.

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 19 (WP) — Israel's Cabinet formally approved the Middle East peace treaty today, clearing the way for expected ratification by the Knesset (parliament) later this week and signing ceremonies in Washington on Monday.

The Cabinet also defused a potential crisis in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition by striking a compromise with the pivotal National Religious Party and appointing an 11-member ministerial committee to "elaborate proposals" on what form Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will take.

The three National Religious Party ministers, expressing fears that the autonomy scheme would lead to a diminished Israeli presence in the occupied territories, had threatened opposition to the treaty by the party's 12 Knesset members.

The vote by the Cabinet today was 15 to 2, with Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon and Transport Minister Chaim Landau dissenting. Both have been critics of the peace, although Mr. Sharon had shown signs recently of moderating.

The Cabinet, in an unexpected move, also authorized Mr. Begin to recommend to the Knesset that it ratify the treaty. Mr. Begin, following President Carter's six-day shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem, had said that he would let the Knesset members vote their conscience without a recommendation by the government.

Mr. Begin and his wife, Aliza, were expected to leave Israel on Friday for Washington, in advance of a special charter flight the next day that will include eight ministers, top government officials, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and other Israeli public figures.

[United Press International reported that the Israeli national television said Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will leave for Washington on Thursday to negotiate with U.S. officials on outstanding bilateral problems.]

[The report said that Samuel Lewis, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, helped draw up a document that was placed before the Cabinet session that dealt with U.S. military and economic commitments to Israel.]

Ratification Seems Certain

Meanwhile, ratification of the treaty by a majority of the Knesset on Wednesday or Thursday appeared assured, with political factions from the left and the right adopting resolutions of support, although some voiced reservations about what the autonomy provisions will mean to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Labor Party central committee voted to impose party discipline on its 32 Knesset members in support of the pact, meaning the members will not be permitted to abstain.

However, a few may express their disapproval by failing to be in their seats when the roll is taken. The Labor bench also will introduce a motion, that is sure to be defeated, calling for territorial adjustments in the occupied territories.

Biko Case

The settlement in the case, the first of a rash of detainees' deaths in recent years, came as lawyers for Stephen Biko prepared for a court hearing since the Biko family's \$106,200 civil suit against Justice Minister James Kruger and others involved in the controversy over

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Stress Region's Vital Importance to West

Two U.S. Leaders Discuss Armed Support for Saudis

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP) — The growing impression that the United States would use military force to protect Saudi Arabia's oil fields against outside threats was given fresh support yesterday by two of the leading figures in U.S. foreign-policy circles.

That message was underscored by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in separate television interviews.

Although both qualified their statements carefully, they also made unmistakably clear that the U.S. stake in Saudi Arabian oil supplies is so important it could justify a reversal of the post-Vietnam reluctance of the United States to become involved in military operations abroad.

In another development, Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said here today his country needs "enormous" quantities of U.S. weapons and economic aid, and that this need would increase if Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil states cut off their assistance to Egypt, which totals about \$2 billion a year.

Waiting for Talks

But he said the indications are that Saudi Arabia and other Arab moderates will wait to see how "comprehensive" the peace process becomes in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and what Israel's position will be in negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza before deciding whether to end aid to Egypt.

Mr. Ali indicated Egypt's needs would far outstrip amounts already envisioned by the Carter administration, which is proposing a maximum total of \$5 billion for post-treaty assistance to Israel and Egypt.

He said "a big power," meaning the Soviet Union, was making trouble in the Middle East and "all of these actions are right on our borders."

The rush of recent events in the Middle East — the internal upheaval in Iran, the Arab-world hostility toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, the fighting between the Yemenis — has caused such officials as Mr. Brown and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to cite the

need for protecting the flow of oil from that region to the West.

Last week, a middle-level State Department official, Deputy Assistant Secretary William Crawford, caused a sensation before a House subcommittee when he gave testimony implying that the administration would intervene militarily against a threat to Saudi Arabia, the largest oil supplier of the United States.

Yesterday, Mr. Vance was asked about these statements during his appearance on a television interview program. He replied that it was "premature to speculate about hypothetical situations" and said that, if a situation jeopardizing Saudi Arabia arose, President

Carter would deal with it in strict accordance with constitutional processes.

But he added pointedly, "There is no question that we have vital interests in the area. We consider the territorial integrity and security of Saudi Arabia a matter of fundamental interest to the United States. We're talking about the stability of the region, which is important not just to the United States, but to the world."

Sen. Church was even more direct in his appearance on a television program. He said he believed the United States would be willing "to commit American forces" to counter aggression that might be launched against Saudi Arabia by

an outside power like the Soviet Union.

On another matter involving Saudi Arabia, whether it can be induced to support the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, Mr. Vance and Sen. Church took somewhat different tactics.

A top-level administration team including Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, completed visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan yesterday in an effort to gain at least the tacit support of these two countries for the peace treaty. The administration is particularly concerned that Saudi Arabia not cut the \$2 billion it contributes annually to the financially hard-pressed Egyptian government.

In discussing the still unclear Saudi reaction to the peace agreement, Mr. Vance said, "We have made clear to the Saudis that we consider the treaty the cornerstone of a Middle East peace," but he added that it is "too early to tell" how the peace agreement will affect Saudi-Egyptian relations.

Sen. Church, who previously has said that Saudi coolness toward the Middle East peace drive could cause the United States to reconsider the sale of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia, said, "I think we should make it plain to them that this special relationship is a two-way street."

"What I have called for," he added, "is not for the Saudis to come front and center, nor for them to endorse our peace initiative or embrace the Camp David accords, but at least in a discreet way not to undertake to sabotage our peace effort."

Treaty Is Perceived as a Danger to Gulf

By Marvinne Howe

BAHRAIN (NYT) — The mood of moderate Gulf states ranges from deep uneasiness to outright anger because it is believed that the projected Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty presents a serious danger to the area.

Moderate Arab leaders of wealthy oil states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are particularly distressed because they find themselves between increasing pressures from the United States and Egypt to support the peace treaty and the more radical Arab states to use "the oil arm."

Lengthy talks with political leaders, diplomats and journalists in the key Gulf states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain last week re-

vealed that even pro-Western moderates agree on the following points:

- The separate peace treaty, as it has been presented, will not bring peace to the Middle East because it provides no solution to the principal problem, that of the Palestinians.

- President Carter's efforts are appreciated, but it is doubted that he can persuade Israel to make the minimum concessions required by the Arabs for an overall peace settlement.

- It is unlikely that even Washington's closest friends in the Arab world can support the peace treaty and pledges of an overall settlement because there is little faith in U.S. promises since the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

- There is no desire to isolate the Egyptians and even less to have an open confrontation with them. The three states, however, are committed, as a "minimum stand of Arab unity," to implement the resolutions of last November's summit meeting in Baghdad, which called for economic and political sanctions against Egypt when the treaty with Israel is signed.

Separate Deal

Saudi Arabian diplomatic sources express concern over what they see as a separate deal and believe that, as the United States' chief friend in the area, Saudi Arabia should have been consulted and listened to.

They said that the treaty does not meet their minimum demands for the recognition of Palestinian rights and the restoration of East Jerusalem to the Arabs. There is increasing resentment among the Saudi leadership of what is consid-

(Continued from Page 1)

ered "blatant American pressure" to get them to support an agreement that is considered demeaning for the Arabs.

The Saudi rulers have made no official pronouncements on the peace agreement, but they apparently believe that the United States has "led Sadat astray" with false promises, and they have made it clear in private conversations that they will not let themselves be identified with a peace treaty that would open them to accusations of being "American lackeys, like the Shah."

The Saudis' main concern appears to be that if they were identified with the treaty, radical Palestinian guerrilla groups would find a pretext to strike at their oil installations.

30 Likud Votes

In the Likud bloc of 43 members, at least 30 were expected to vote for the accord, including 14 Liberal Party members, whose executive committee has endorsed ratification. Most of the dissent in the Likud bloc was expected to come from members of Mr. Begin's Herut Party and the rightist La'am

faction, whose two splinter groups are divided over the treaty.

The compromise with the National Religious Party ministers appeared to assure that the group's 12 Knesset members will support the treaty, giving the government between 80 and 85 of the Knesset's 120 members.

The issues that the National Religious Party has asked to be discussed further by the special cabinet committee include Israeli control over water resources in the West Bank, continued settlement, the application of Jewish law over the settlers, the use of Israeli troops to protect West Bank and Gaza settlers, and the principle that autonomy shall apply to individual residents and not the territories that they inhabit.

Significantly, the cabinet committee named today to continue the autonomy debate includes Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, both of the National Religious Party. It also includes Mr. Sharon, but not Mr. Landau, both of whom voted against the pact today.

Struggle Anticipated

The makeup of the committee and the principles of autonomy that will be advanced by at least some of its members appeared to presage a hardline Israeli stance when negotiations begin in a month on Palestinian autonomy.

However, it was expected that Israel would begin the talks with a minimum of concessions and the principles outlined by the National Religious Party are similar to recommendations drafted two months ago by a special inter-ministerial committee.

Although Knesset approval appears to be a foregone conclusion, Mr. Begin has said that if ratification were defeated, his coalition government would resign under the parliamentary tradition of collective responsibility.

The prime minister also has suggested that he would quit if there were not majority support within the Likud. When the original Camp David agreements were approved

Swallows at Capistrano
SAN JUAN, CALIF. (UPI) — The swallows that return to Capistrano every year flew into town today, a little delayed and a little dampened by a late-winter California rainstorm, but otherwise none the worse for the wear from their 6,000-mile journey from Argentina. The bells of the 200-year-old mission tolled as a few early birds flew in and dove down over it. The dive is accepted as the formal arrival of the swallows at their legendary summer nesting site.

Eanes Visiting Bulgaria
SOFIA, March 19 (AP) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived here today on an official visit.

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President Carter's son, Chip, right, shakes hands with President Anwar Sadat Sunday night in Cairo before the latter opened discussions with U.S. national security aide Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Afghanistan Moslems Reportedly Rebel

By Robert Trumbull

NEW DELHI, March 19 (NYT) — Reports received here from several sources indicate rising tension in Afghanistan, with dissident Moslems taking to arms against the pro-Soviet Kabul government in Herat Province along the Iranian border.

The Afghan government radio, in a broadcast monitored in Pakistan and relayed here today by an Indian news agency, has accused Iran of sending 7,000 soldiers into the province last month in the guise of Afghan refugees from the Kabul regime who were being sent back to

their own country. However, the same broadcast denied reports of fighting in Herat.

Meanwhile, Iranian radio reports said yesterday that "a number of Afghan citizens had taken refuge within the eastern borders of Iran" for safety from the fighting in Herat. The report said that the local police had been ordered to feed the refugees and send them back to Afghanistan.

The Tehran broadcast said that the Iranian government had ordered the border with Afghanistan closed to refugees "until further notice."

Afghan dissident organizations with headquarters in the Pakistan border city of Peshawar have been reporting sporadic clashes between rebels and government troops and police in the eastern part of the country for months. Disturbances have been reported around Kandahar in central Afghanistan.

The rebels are opposed to the pro-Soviet policy of the Kabul government under Nur Mohammed Taraki, who came to power in a bloody coup last April and holds the titles of president and prime minister. Several opposition groups in Peshawar, terming the Taraki regime atheistic and in conflict with the principles of Islam, have been negotiating to form a united front against the government.

"The rebel groups have called for a general uprising and 'holy war'

against the Kabul regime. However, diplomatic sources have reported that the government, although harassed by guerrillas in the mountainous countryside, is in firm control of the towns and highways.

Afghan exiles in Islamabad, Pakistan, have said that Soviet military advisers have been airlifted into Herat to direct the government defenses against dissidents, and that the Afghan air force, using Soviet-built planes, was bombing rebel strongholds in the province.

An Indian news agency report from Moscow today quoted an article in Pravda that accused Pakistan, the United States and several unnamed Arab countries of aiding "counterrevolutionaries" said to be operating against the Kabul government from Pakistan.

The article said that the Soviet people would oppose "machinations, armed provocations and conspiracies launched from territories of Pakistan, Iran or China" against the Afghan government, according to the Press Trust of India.

The Pravda article was quoted as saying that the new Chinese-built Karakoram highway, linking northwestern Pakistan and China's Sinkiang Province, was being used "increasingly" to furnish the dissident Afghans with weapons, propaganda material and other supplies.

Chinese instructors were training "saboteurs and terrorists" for forays into Afghanistan from Pakistan, the article said.

Afghan exile leaders interviewed in Peshawar a few weeks ago supported the repeated denial of the Pakistani government that any kind of assistance was being given to the Afghan rebels beyond allowing them to take refuge on the Pakistani side of the border.

Berlin Bloc Wins Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Karl Carstens, now chairman of the Bundestag, to the presidency on May 23. He would succeed Walter Scheel, a Free Democrat.

Due to the electoral system of proportional representation, the exact number of seats is only worked out after the final official count. Basically, 125 seats were contested, but another 10 seats were added to take account of the "overhang votes." These are the number of votes the parties accumulate in excess of those required to win a seat.

Fringe parties on the left and right, including the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party and the pro-Moscow Communist Party, received only minimal support and won no seats.

The main surprise in Berlin was caused by a new environmentalist group called the Alternative List for Democracy and Protection of the Environment, which won 4 percent of the vote. Leaders of the other parties agreed they were surprised by the group's good showing the first time out.

The final results in the Rhineland-Palatinate were (1975 results in parentheses): CDU 51 seats (55), SPD 43 seats (40), FDP 6 seats (5).

Pro-Liu Poster Seen in Peking

TOKYO, March 19 (AP) — A wall poster in Peking calls for the posthumous rehabilitation of former President Liu Shao-chi, who was deposed during the Cultural Revolution, the newspaper Asahi reported today.

The Japanese newspaper, in a dispatch from Peking, said that a 21-page poster was put up yesterday morning and was entitled "Was Liu Human or an Evil?" It depicted in detail the process in which the former president was purged by Mao Tse-tung, the newspaper said.

Liu was the head of state we elected in accordance with the Chinese constitution. He made the utmost efforts for China," the poster was quoted as saying. Mr. Liu was deposed during the Cultural Revolution in 1968 as "a capitalist roader." He was reported later to have died.

National Union Strikes in Israel

TEL AVIV, March 19 (UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of union members walked off their jobs today in a four-hour general strike to protest the withdrawal of government subsidies and price increases of more than 30 percent on basic products.

The 1.2-million-member Histadrut, the national labor union of price increases yesterday. The first general strike in 18 months momentarily crippled the country's major ports, Ben-Gurion Airport, communications and governmental operation.

Belgian King Sees Pope
VATICAN CITY, March 19 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II received King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium at a private audience today. Vatican officials said.

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Fashion

The Long T-Shirt in Chiffon

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 19 (IHT) — Milanka, whose first ready-to-wear collection will be shown at the next Porte de Versailles salon, is a name to watch.

An expert with jersey, she has made a niche with her gutsy, irrepressible approach. Whereas most designers, jersey is a soft, flup fabric whose major, if not only, quality is to mold the figure, Milanka has treated it as if it were pure silk. Long before everyone else, she gave her dresses strong, broad, and shoulders but otherwise did except to shape them like PARL's relaxed T-shirts. The contrast between the clinging nature of jersey and the stark, almost severe nautism was eminently sexy.

Another sexy touch was Milanka's use of sequined snakes, a pattern that most designers, not to mention customers, shy away from. Milanka put them everywhere — around sleeves, down the whole body of a dress or running around the necklines in the most suggestive way, and, to the weak at heart, scary way.

In her spring collection, Milanka has moved to chiffon and crepe with much the same approach. Instead of treating chiffon in a conventional and romantic way, she again used it for unusual, long T-shirts topped by strict, three-quarter crepe-de-chine coats. Or she made hard, chic-tailored suits of fabric that usually is treated with yards of dripping, old-fashioned lace.

She also has switched from snakes and uses as her trademark, a simple and very pointed collar, row or a huge "M." Besides arrows, Milanka also uses sequined leaves, not the complicated, painstakingly hand-embroidered ones that have little meaning nowadays except to push the price of a dress sky high. She cuts them from sequined materials that come by the yard and uses them mostly as shoulder ornaments, making a knockout dress out of a simple, sleeveless chemise.

For her colors, Milanka also swims upstream. Although this



Milanka's chiffon T-shirt.

spring is marked by strong, aggressive, primary colors, she stayed with her favorite soft-yet-subtle pastels, which include an uncertain gray and a strange yellow.

Altogether, Milanka's story is an unlikely one. She started as a sincere and completely uncommercial artisan who cut dresses on her living-room floor for her best friends. Thanks to her commercial backer, Michel Huvelin, she has blossomed into a fully established talent, with a shop of her own on rue Cambon and the beginning of what could become a substantial fashion empire.

Opened a year ago, her impeccable white and mirrored locale, topped by couture salons, is beginning to fill with her creations — shoes, scarves, sweaters. Mass ready-to-wear production is around the corner. Perfumes should not be too far. For someone who did not follow the conventional track, Mi-

lanka has already shown that it pays to be oneself.

Tan Guidicelli, who used to show two collections, has decided to regroup forces and show only one.

The decision is a sound one. Guidicelli, who for eight years had worked for Miu Miu, putting that Saint-Tropez name on the map, said recently that he had decided never to put his eggs all in the same basket again.

That is why he has two financially separate operations — the couture evening dresses under his own name, and the ready-to-wear, which is also called Tan Guidicelli but to which is added the label "T-13."

The first operation belongs to him and partner Helen Hayes. The second is backed by a Zurich banker, Peter Blum, and Primat Schlumberger of the oil fortune.

So far, the two companies had made it a rule to hold two separate showings, which was both confusing and harmful. Now it will be possible to see the many facets of Guidicelli, who is equally comfortable with sports and leisure wear as he is with the maddest, most extravagant turn-of-the-century evening gowns.

A witty designer, Guidicelli has yet to reach the full measure of his talent. That unifying move (with the show scheduled April 1) should help give him a stronger and more complete image.

Competition being what it is and deliveries being the most acute headache in dealing with European ready-to-wear, the idea now is to meet both problems by being European collections to New York well before they are shown here.

The fastest and smartest movers so far have been Dryda Mele and Jean-Jacques Vry, who a year ago opened Specific-Atlantic to represent and promote European firms. One of the major keys is to have a full-fledged, year-round New York office, which is run by Vry, while Miss Mele looks after the European side of things.

Long with Givenchy and Courrèges, Miss Mele still represents Courrèges, for whom she has opened 24 franchise boutiques across the United States. She has also signed up Guy Laroche, for whom she has opened two boutiques, with 28 more planned.

Specific-Atlantic also represents Giorgio Armani, Italy's strongest talent, whose collection Miss Mele sold before other designers had a chance to show theirs. Miss Mele left more than a month ago with a full Armani collection that will be shown in Milan next week.

As might be predicted, the idea already has been copied. Rachel Crespin (formerly with Vogue) has just opened a similar firm, Crespin and Co., whose first client is Mario Valentino, the Italian leather champion.

Arts Agenda

Teresa Berganza is singing Charlotte for the first time in a new production of "Werther" that has just brought the Massenet work back into the repertoire of the Zurich Opera after 30 years. Jose Carreras is in the title role. Karl Nurmela sings Albert and Elizabeth Gale Sophie. Nello Santi is the conductor. Otto Schenk, the stage director, and Bert Kister, the set and costume designer. Performances are March 21, 23, 29 and April 1, 4, 6, 11, 19, 22 and 26.

Five "Young Stars of the Piano" will be presented in one-hour concerts by the Theatre de la Ville in Paris, beginning March 20 with Francois Duchable. He will be followed by David Lively on March 21, Abdel-Rahman el Bacha on March 22, Jean-Philippe Collard on March 23 and Joseph Kalishstein on March 24. All begin at 6:30 p.m.

"Capriccio," Richard Strauss' "conversation piece for music," will be given March 24 in a new production by the Frankfurt Opera, conducted by Ralf Weikert and staged and designed by Ekkehard Gruebler. Judith Beckmann will sing the Countess, with Roland Hermann as the Count, John Stewart as Flamand, William Workman as Olivier, Dieter Weller as La Roche and Anny Schlemm as Claire.



Francois Le Roux and James Bowman in Aperghis' "Je vous dis..."

Opera in Paris

An Adroit Splicing of 3 Pieces

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 19 (IHT) — Three disparate pieces of contemporary musical theater have been adroitly pulled together under a single roof at the Salle Favart in the season's second collaboration by the Paris Opera and the Ensemble InterContemporain.

Cleverly staged by Brigitte Jacques and designed by Serge Marzloff so that the total effect of the evening — uniting themes of old age, madness and death — seemed to be greater than the sum of its parts.

Gyorgy Ligeti's "Aventures et Nouvelles Aventures," a splicing of two works composed from 1962 to 1965, very quickly became a staple in the contemporary repertoire, partly because it works just as well if not better in concert form as on a stage. It is an "imaginary opera" with a text composed entirely of sounds that are without meaning, yet acquire meaning through a variety of vocal production that suggests unspecified human contact, leaving the listener to supply his own specific scenario.

Here the staging made three singers — Marie-Therese Cahn, Gabriella Ravazzi and Francois Le Roux — apparently inhabitants of some old people's home, leaving through albums and rehearsing the past, while three youthful counterparts acted out indistinguishable scenes in a house behind them. It was like hearing a conversation through a wall, in which the words were not clear, but the feelings and relationships came through.

A similar two-level stage served also for Peter Maxwell Davies' "Eight Songs for a Mad King," with the instrumentalists in vaguely 18th-century getup, while incarcerated on the lower level the baritone David Wilson-Johnson — as a lunatic actor who seems to have gone around the bend from playing mad kings, and imagining himself to be George III teaching a bullfinch to sing — delivers his plaintive, naive songs in a stunning variety of voices. The instrumentalists, looking on with a mixture of sympathy and disdain, accompany these tirades with a rich collage of found objects from the musical past.

While staging added an interesting if not indispensable dimension to these two works, it could do nothing much to save Georges Aperghis' "Je vous dis que je

suis mort," which was commissioned for the occasion, and was being given its first performance.

The text, assembled in patchwork fashion from Baudelaire and Mallarme translations of various Edgar Allan Poe tales and poems, appears to be a succession of disjointed reflections on death delivered by a group of characters who look as if they have arrived on the scene direct from other operas. The central character is a highly animated corpse who pops up from his tomb like bread from a toaster, brilliantly sung by the countertenor, James Bowman. But the proceedings are so incomprehensible that finally all interest in unraveling the puzzle evaporates.

Jacques Mercier was the confident conductor for all three works, and the members of the Ensemble InterContemporain carried out their duties with aplomb.

Brecht and Weill's "Dreigroschenoper" is installed at the Theatre Mogador as "L'Opera de Quat'Sous" in a hybrid, bilingual production — co-produced by two Toulouse theaters, the Grenier and the Capitole (the city's opera house) — that misses the point most of the time.

The spoken text is delivered in French and the songs mostly in German, a useful idea on paper, but disruptive to the sardonic atmosphere of the piece. The central role of Mackie Messer is carved up among three performers — Maurice Sarrazin, who is a kind of master of ceremonies and delivers advance translations of the songs; Louis Granville, who acts the part with none of its sinister charm; and Claudius Zimmermann, who pops out of the wings to give stone-faced renditions of Mackie's songs. Polly's "Pirate Jenny" song is dislocated and reassigned to Jenny, although there is no Lotte Lenya here to justify that. The score is delivered with almost no bite by the pit band under Jean-Louis Barbier.

The net result is that the production, staged by Sarrazin, never achieves any real momentum. Jean Perrot's sets, however, are clever enough to keep around for another try. On one side of the stage there is a huge bust of a bowler-hatted capitalist, on the other a corseted female torso, which open to reveal the interiors of Penchum's begging enterprise and Jenny's bordello.

Eating Out

Dining Havens Near The Champs-Elysees

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — In recent years the Champs-Elysees has become more big drag than Main Drag, with outcroppings of cheap dress stores, snack bars and sidewalk hawkers. Nonetheless, the area still continues to harbor prestige businesses and first-run cinemas, which add up to a lot of people (including expense-account executives) who want to eat well without leaving the neighborhood.

Pickings are scarce, however, when it comes to moderately expensive (now dizzyingly calculated at 120 to 150 francs) restaurants with good food, calm atmosphere, and enough space between the tables to keep a whispered deal from falling into the elbowing neighbor's *salade folle*.

Le Lord Gourmand is a happy addition to the quarter. Despite its preposterous name, you eat extremely well. The wine list has class. The tables are kept at its distance. For the moment, the service is a little gauche, which is unfair to the standard of the kitchen.

The chef, Daniel Metyer, 33, is a regular in the wholesale markets of Rungis, proof of his dedication. His predilection is for fish, an element he feels best displays his virtuosity.

A moussé of turbot with a few nuggets of crayfish tails was exemplary. It was substituted for the usually served moussé of sole topped with olive butter, which is supposed to be even more delicate. There is a rich entree of scallops in a *sauce Nantua* sandwiched between two layers of flaky puff pastry. Sometimes you want your fish plain, and there was complete satisfaction with the filet of sea bass, pan-sautéed in a little butter, and served with branch spinach and mushrooms. To pass the time until the first course arrives, there is an outstanding quiche of leeks with bits of ham and mushroom.

Metyer's past includes a list of interesting houses. He did his apprenticeship in his hometown of Roanne with the Troisgras brothers and worked himself up to chief *sauvier*. The circuit included Bocuse, Lucas-Carton, Ledoyen and Clovis

before opening his own place, backed by two financial partners.

Le Lord Gourmand, 9 rue Lord Byron, Paris, 8. Tel.: 359.07.37. Closed Sat. for lunch and all day Sun.

La Ligne is a Champs-Elysees haven for journalists and a number of representatives from the many foreign banks nearby. This is the kind of place where much of the clientele comes again and again.

The menu is a controlled repertoire of dishes refined and perfected by Jean Speyer with a novelty or two every day. Nothing is frozen — neither *la carte* nor any of the products. Nicole Speyer handwrites a new menu every morning. She takes the orders and advises, and is in complete charge of the wine.

One of the best starters is the *salade Neptune*, a balanced composition of crayfish, marinated scallops, salmon and mussels with a fringe of a bitter salad leaf called mesclun.

Another notable dish is a *terrine de courgettes*, prettily bordered with dark red leaves of *trévise* salad. The *meat-melo a l'oselle* is an assortment of three fish — Mediterranean *rouget*, *Saint-Pierre*, and bass — steamed over a *cour* *bouillon* and served with a light sorrel sauce. Only the freshest fish can stand the test of steam cooking. Speyer buys his in Rungis. All the fish are prepared *a la vapeur* except for one long-established favorite, a poached turbot with crayfish.

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La Ligne leans towards fish and fowl. The latter are often combined with fruit. Filet of duck is paired with tangerines and boned thigh of duck is teamed with peaches and a coulis of figs. A step away is the roasted hind quarters of rabbit with *airelles*, a European cousin of the cranberry.

The restaurant has been comfortably installed in a series of small vaulted cellars. The atmosphere is intimate and it is a good place to talk.

La Ligne, 30 rue Jean Mermoz, Paris 8. Tel.: 225.52.65. Closed Sat. and Sun. Orders taken until 11 p.m.

Ballet in England

Elegy in Dance Captures 'Fashion Plates' of '30s

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, March 19 (IHT) — Kenneth MacMillan let it be known that the choreography and designs of "La Fio du Jour," which was premiered last week by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, were "inspired by fashion plates of an era and a way of life shattered forever by the Second World War."

It is, however, more than an exercise in trendy nostalgia, and in setting it to Ravel's piano concerto in G major, which dates from the same decade, MacMillan has sought to write an elegy in dance for the style of a period that expresses the careless rapture of its surface spirit.

His dancers, dressed by Ian Spurling in costumes that are a gaudy-colored pastiche of 1930s high fashion, in sport clothes for the first two movements and evening wear for the last, have their fun, their cocktails and their continual flirtations in choreography that makes considerable demands on their technique. They were led at the first performance by Merle Park with Julian Hosking, and Jennifer Penney with Wayne Eagling, supported by 10 other pairs in various permutations.

After an opening movement in which all the dancers disport themselves, the blues-flavored slow movement finds the two ballerinas each involved with five men in support in a succession of attractive attitudes. Sophisticated pleasure is the character of the often-heckled last movement, but as it continues, darkness descends slowly on the set, until one of the ballerinas closes it firmly, shutting them away from the world forever.

My first impression was of some strenuous pas-de-deux passages typical of MacMillan, sometimes a bit contrived, of a middle movement which missed some of the elegant feeling implicit in Ravel's music; and of some frivolity in appearance that contradicted the poetically serious nature of the conception. It was nevertheless excellently danced, with Ravel's concern to give a coruscating performance by Philip Cammeron under the conducting of Ashley Lawrence.

At the first two performances, an industrial dispute involving the stage staff meant that the new work had to be given first, and its set design then had to stay unchanged for the rest of a MacMillan triple bill. It did not exactly enhance either "Divisions" (1961) or "Elite Syncopations" (1974), but it was — as the general administrator, John Tooley, said in a curtain apology — preferable to canceling the per-

formance. The dancers, as ever, took such obstacles in their generous stride.

A dancer's dive from a head-high platform into the arms of his companions is a spectacular moment near the start of "Meadow of Proverbs," a ballet by David Bintley for the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet that was premiered at the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham, on the company's current tour. The title is from the series of Goya etchings, "Los Proverbios." The music is by Milhaud, mainly his "Carnaval d'Aix," for piano and orchestra. The choreography has a young man's freshness and vitality.

This is the second work for the company by one of its dancers, who is still in his early 20s and listed only one degree up from the corps de ballet; it shows a lively invention and not a little humor, aided by the striking designs that Mike Beckett has made for it. The ballet is a series of mannered comments on Goya's scenes, involving most of the company, and Bintley has a flair for showing individual dancers to advantage as well as for portraying dramatic character.

Death is a recurring image in various guises, victorious in war but cheated in the tavern, or mocked in his absence and finally brushed aside by carnival gaiety. Marion Tait and Alain Dubreuil, with David Morse and Kim Reeder, give disjunctive performances in an expressive ensemble, and Stephen Lade is an accomplished piano soloist under Barry Wordsworth's conducting. The Royal Ballet is decidedly right to encourage Bintley's evident talent in choreography: I hope that it will also give him the chance to absorb wider experience than his own company alone can provide.

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Midnight in Namibia

The clock is stopped at midnight in Namibia. The agreed time has come for the onset of the South African colony's UN-sponsored passage to independence. But the disagreements between South Africa and the SWAPO nationalist guerrilla organization have kept the passage from getting under way. South Africa fears that SWAPO is attempting to gain in the implementation of the UN plan what it failed to get during the negotiation of the plan: a first opportunity to collect its guerrillas freely both inside and outside the territory in order to bring them to bear on the elections meant to lead up to independence. As a result, the whole laborious effort to set up a model of reasonably peaceful transition to majority rule in white-ruled southern Africa is in jeopardy.

We aren't going to pronounce on the merits of the issue. In a fundamental sense, there are no "merits": what counts is not some abstract determination, but rather what the political sensibilities of the two sides — Pretoria and SWAPO — will bear. Deeply distrustful, South Africa has been seeking out precisely that degree of openness that would ensure acceptance of neighboring Namibia's independence by the world community, without exposing its erstwhile ward to a "Communist" takeover. SWAPO has been looking for a way to convert the general favor it has long enjoyed in the General Assembly by virtue of

its challenge to South Africa, into specific conditions that would help it to prevail in the orderly democratic contest for power in which the Security Council now insists. The role of the Security Council, which controls the real action, is being handled by five Western countries, led by the United States. To say that the Carter administration is eager to win one in Africa is a gross understatement. That is part of what makes South Africa suspect that the administration, rather than stand on the principle of fair elections in Namibia, will cave in to satisfy the international gallery's evident desire to see SWAPO come to power by means fair or foul. For South Africa, the question posed by Namibia is nothing less than whether the five Western nations, especially the United States, will meet it halfway if it undertakes to resolve its racial dilemmas in good faith.

Still, we think Pretoria may underestimate the five nations' determination to install a democratic process and their understanding of its apprehensions and the respect it would win by doing everything it can to allow a fair UN plan to unfold. This puts an extraordinary burden on the Western countries who have negotiated that plan, but we think it is being shouldered and we believe South Africa will be able to respond. The crucial Namibia talks that have started in New York will tell.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Research and Foreign Aid

In an otherwise sparse season for new government activities, President Carter's proposed Institute for Technological Cooperation commands notice not only for its rarity, but also for its sound intent — plus a few minor design problems that Congress might examine. The institute, which would be one of several components of a revamped foreign-aid organization, is a product of high hopes for and dissatisfaction with the performance of science and technology as instruments of economic development. The once-heady illusions of research producing shortcuts to economic improvement long ago gave way to the realization that scientific techniques and advanced know-how cannot work development miracles.

Nonetheless, it's been found that, when prudently employed, they can make valuable contributions. A major difficulty, however, has been that, while our foreign-aid programs have found utility in "quickfix" research, they have failed to develop durable congenial relationships with the types of long-term inquiries that hold the prospects for really big payoffs. Furthermore, it has also become evident that high-technology research and development are often poorly suited to the needs and capacities of the poorer nations.

An attractive solution, which has been gestating for over a decade, would be to insulate a major part of aid-related research from day-to-day demands, while simultaneously assisting the developing countries in acquiring their own research resources. In brief outline, that's what the institute would do —

and we commend Mr. Carter for exempting this overdue innovation from what is, by and large, a budget of no new starts.

The main difficulty that we see — in company with Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, D-Ill., and Rep. George E. Brown Jr., D-Calif. — is the thinness of the bureaucratic insulation around the proposed institute. In the administration's formulation, it would be just another part of a big foreign-aid organization. Though presidentially appointed, and assisted by an outside advisory council, the director and the institute would be subordinate parts of the very same enterprise whose track record inspires so little confidence in regard to the utilization and promotion of research.

Given Mr. Carter's penchant for packing as many activities under as few roofs as possible, we see little prospect for reviving the original concept of a free-standing research organization. But, between autonomy — which brings its own problems — and submergence, there are a variety of organizational arrangements. Prominent among them is the Stevenson-Brown proposal for equipping the institute with a small, but high-powered board — with authority over expenditures — that might help protect programs and budgets against the sort of short-sighted depredations that have frequently stunted foreign-aid research.

The proposed institute is — apart from this objection — so well formulated and potentially of such great value to the needs of the developing nations that it merits protection against the very problem that inspired its creation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jean Monnet, 1888-1979

Before he began the most significant quarter-century of his life, at age 61, Jean Monnet had already completed many successful careers — cognate salesman, global financier, reorganizer of Chinese railroads, League of Nations executive, war-production coordinator, director of French reconstruction. Then, in 1950, he devoted himself to a single idea: the unification of a fragmented Western Europe.

Many others played important roles in moving from his coal-steel pool to the nine-nation Common Market, a still imperfect economic union. But at every critical point, Jean Monnet's persistence, clarity and dedication saved the day. He maintained from the start that he was developing a method and process for political union, not a mere coalition of nations or economies. He advanced his goal — a "United States of

Europe" allied to the United States of America — as the counselor of statesmen and the creator and broker of ideas. He was the ultimate gray eminence.

At the age of 84, in 1973, Jean Monnet embarked upon a typical project. He urged the leaders of Britain, West Germany and France to constitute themselves and their Common Market partners as a "Provisional Government," to decide things, not merely discuss them. He urged them, in effect, to seize supranational power in a peaceful coup. They accepted that plan, if not that name. Jean Monnet will not witness the emergence of his Council of Europe as a veritable government. But he died with undiminished confidence that it would inevitably come, fulfilling the European Dream.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Death of an Alliance

CENTO would still have been a going concern were it not for the revolutionary change in Iran and the emergence of a regime there which simply would not subordinate itself to the demands of U.S. strategy. And because

Iran was the pivot around which the alliance revolved, its withdrawal was bound to bring down the entire structure. By offering lofty explanation for their decision to quit CENTO, Pakistan and Turkey are making a virtue of necessity.

— From the Times of India (New Delhi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 20, 1904

WASHINGTON — Prof. Langley has been denied by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications any more money for experiments with flying machines. The board has decided that the experiments have proved fruitless, and that it would not be profitable to expend any more funds. The board feared that the granting of more funds for research on these flying machines might result in Congress curtailing appropriations for experiments in other directions. Langley's fruitless attempts last year to launch a flying machine on the Potomac have led to much ridicule.

Fifty Years Ago

March 20, 1929

PARIS — Completing the last leg in a 100,000-mile walk, which has led him through virtually every country in the world, and saw him captured by Manchurian bandits, William Wolf, World War veteran and one-time salesman, arrived in Paris yesterday. "There I was, a salesman in Los Angeles, just walking to and fro. So I said to myself: 'Why not step out and see the world?'" Asked if not knowing the language of the various countries he visited was a handicap, the wanderer declared: "All you've got to do to get along is to smile and keep smiling."



On Language: ASAP's Fables

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When you want somebody to call you back in a hurry, but you do not want to alarm them with fears of a medical emergency, what word do you use? "Urgent" is too strong a word; besides, its overuse leaves nothing available in case of a genuine emergency. For example, the French Embassy in Washington sends out all its press releases marked "urgent" — even to pass on the dreary information that "government will spur growth" as if growth were a boy. The French ambassador should ponder Talleyrand's advice to diplomats: "Above all, not too much zeal."

"Pressing" is the word suggested by one reader, presumably a tailor. Another claims that "mini-emergency" works without striking fear, and an airline executive suggests "without fail." A gentle soul suggests "When he has a chance, please have him call me back," which never works for me. A former government official offers "Please expedite response," and a pious attorney gets results with "all deliberate speed."

One Penelope K. Amabile, who describes herself as a "barnstormer, balloonist and adventurer," uses "or else" on her phone messages — return her call "or else."

Since many phone messages are now left on a recording following a beep, some readers report they use a bit of vigor in their tone of voice. "Very important," normally banal, can be delivered on a record of message-taker with weight, earnestness and mystery. Sandra Langford of Chatham, N.J., has this dramatic technique: "I can move my friends to return a call quickly by stating my name and phone number, and no more, in a weak voice." The implicit message: Call before it is too late.

The word, or acronym, that was suggested most frequently was "ASAP," "as soon as possible." "Soonest," a term from telegraphese, was another favorite.

Max Frankel, editor of The New York Times editorial page, adds a note of poignancy: "In emergency, I say I am anxious. Otherwise, I say I am eager. Preserving the distinction is one of my personal, losing causes."

SUPERFLACK

It takes a great press agent to come up with the perfect word. In Washington, Joe Laitin is one of the veteran press agents who work under various titles in different agencies as administrators come and go, always landing on his feet because he has that certain touch with words. When the astronauts, circling the moon on Christmas Eve, moved mankind with a reading from Genesis in the Bible — that was Joe, operating on the global scale.

Now he works for Treasury Secretary Mike Blumenthal. He had been urging his client to travel to China, where Blumenthal had spent eight years as a youth. "Shanghai is your log cabin," Joe told him. So Blumenthal recently made his sentimental journey, accompanied by a dozen reporters who dutifully reported the secretary's trade negotiations at a most delicate moment in diplomacy.

The problem was that Blumenthal was in Peking, helping the Chinese launch their modernization drive, at a time when the United States was officially frowning on China's invasion of Vietnam. How to sound tough and disapproving — without being offensive?

The word chosen by Blumenthal to China to describe the Chinese move across its Vietnamese border was "transgression." I had not heard that word used since Negley Farson's "The Way of a Transgressor," a memoir of a foreign correspondent first published in 1935.

"Transgression" means "movement across a line," whether actually moving across a border or figuratively stepping beyond the bounds. The more accurate word for the Chinese action is "aggression," which also has the meaning of stepping across a line (the "gress," or grade, means "step") but carries the connotation of attack. In international law, aggression is condemned, and the use of that word by Blumenthal would have been considered insulting.

When the perfect choice — "transgression" — came over the wires from China, I asked, "Who's with Blumenthal?" Answer: Joe Laitin. It figured. I shot a message to Joe in Peking about the word, and received this message back from him: "I accept bricks but not bouquets. The word is Secretary Blumenthal's." Always a pleasure dealing with a pro.

ALL PRO

A decade ago, people were "pro-abortion" or "anti-abortion." Now the debate is between people who are "pro-life" or "pro-choice." What brought about this double switch in sloganizing?

After the 1973 Supreme Court decision prohibiting states from making abortion illegal early in pregnancy, opponents of abortion reached for a handle that would not be considered negative. A good example was available in the generation-old movement to oppose the union shop, which called itself "right-to-work" rather than "anti-union." On that analogy, "anti-abortion" became "right-to-life," and later, to save valuable bumper-sticker space, "pro-life." (Nellie Gray, president of March for Life, popularized the latter; she has also been pushing "pro-born" rather than "unborn" in order to state more positively the living nature of the unborn child, seeking the analogy of "prenatal.")

Supporters of the campaign to strike down laws prohibiting abortion were caught by surprise at the strong reaction to their court victory, and were flummoxed by the powerful "pro-life" slogan.

They could hardly march under banners proclaiming themselves to be "anti-life," an even more negative and unacceptable alternative was "pro-death." How could people who were in favor of legal abortion put forward their position positively and punily?

Here's how, as they say in the ad game: The Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights picked up the idea of "rights" from their opponents; they combined it with an old anti-integration slogan ("freedom of choice") and put forward "right-to-choose." The message in this slogan reached beyond those who already favored legal abortion and appealed to many who had not yet made up their minds. Then, as "right-to-life" became "pro-life," "right-to-choose" followed right along with "pro-choice."

So now we have two equally loaded phrases encapsulating the opposing views: "pro-life," which implicitly derogates all those who disagree as killers, and "pro-choice," which implicitly derogates all those who disagree as dictators. A matched pair of pistols for a bitter duel.

WHITE HOUSE-ESE

Argot used by White House aides soon percolates through government, then — perhaps on a trickle-down theory — reaches the people.

A few years ago, "impacted" was very big, as an affected synonym for "affected." — "How does supplemental assistance impact on our constituency?" Similarly, "targeted" became voguish, replacing "tailored" on pressing concerns. These verbs will probably go the way of "spearhead" and "pinpoint" into the jargon graveyard.

Colorful

But some terms are colorful and descriptive. "A White House aide," wrote Steven Weisman in The New York Times, "also said that Stuart Eizenstat was still 'beat out of shape' by the governor's comment." The picture of the angular Domestic Council aide twisted like a pretzel after a blast from New York's Gov. Hugh L. Carey is vivid and a good use of language.

Now the Palestinians

Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — There has been no pause for contented reflection. Just a few days after President Carter's breakthrough in the Middle East, diplomats are worrying about the next phase of the process. That is the negotiation about "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza, scheduled to start just a month after the treaty between Israel and Egypt is signed.

There is an urgent interest in getting those talks going. The American-sponsored peace process can appeal to other Arab states only if it offers hope of a solution to the problem of the Palestinians. As long as they spurn it, the whole structure is in question. And they are spurning it now, in angry words and demonstrations.

Can figures from the West Bank and Gaza be drawn into the talks? Carter, speaking in Cairo at the start of his trip, urged "representative Palestinians" to take part. It was "the only realistic process," available, he said, the only way to fulfill "the hopes of the Palestinian people for peaceful self-expression." Others will be enlarging on that argument, in terms something like this:

"Autonomy" will fall far short, we know, of the independent state that most Palestinians want. But at a minimum the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza will elect a council. However limited its powers, that council will have legitimacy as a representative of Palestinians.

The council will be able to speak boldly, and the world will hear it. Israel, having joined in its creation, would be hard-put to censor or suppress the council as it has limited political activity by West Bank mayors.

Most Palestinians speak of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their representative and think it should do any negotiating. But pro-PLO candidates can run for the council and would probably be elected — as they were in the mayoral elections a few years ago when the PLO, after threatening a boycott, passed the word to vote.

For 50 years and more Palestinian Arabs have been saying, no to compromise proposals, and each time they have ended up in a worse position. Guerrillas have not forced Israel to withdraw from territory occupied in 1967. The time has come for Palestinians to accept realistic possibilities and work within the system.

Perhaps that line of argument will prove convincing in time. Perhaps some Palestinian figures of significance will join the negotia-

Breeders, Bombs: The Wrong Lessons

By Albert Wollstetter

LOS ANGELES — The oil cut-off at Suez in 1956 led to abortive schemes for digging canals with nuclear explosives and to premature plans for nuclear electricity, especially in Europe. European hopes were soon dashed. And no one has found an economic use for "peaceful" nuclear explosives. But their military implications are evident in India — and Brazil and Argentina.

The 1967 war in Sinai gave birth to grand but economically mistaken projects for making such deserts bloom by desalting ocean water while generating nuclear electricity. The 1973 war cut off oil again and spawned vast plans to sell nuclear power where it was least economic, in the Third World. So Iran, with its great supply of natural gas, found itself with reactors costing six times more than originally promised — precisely the sort of grandiose, capital-intensive project it didn't need for stable development. We have a talent for drawing wrong lessons.

Rush

Now the loss of Iranian oil may revive some nuclear plans that were defective at birth: to commit ourselves irrevocably to plutonium breeders and to rush their commercialization. With President Carter's foreign policy generally beleaguered, his 1977 decision to delay commitment to the substitution of plutonium for uranium in generating electricity may come under renewed attack.

The 1977 decision — designed to give governments time to work out forms of nuclear commerce less liable to disperse material quickly usable in bombs — met opposition from the start. The nuclear industry and abroad had long expected the imminent coming of the fast plutonium breeder to replace reactors fueled with uranium. Our major allies who are nuclear suppliers claimed superiority in the use of plutonium, hinted broadly that our own policy was designed to favor our manufacturers, and objected that the United States was changing the rules unilaterally. U.S. manufacturers, who hardly concealed their superiority in the use of plutonium, complained bitterly that constraints on using plutonium in reactors of U.S. origin, and on separating it from spent fuel of U.S. origin, put Americans entirely out of lucrative world markets.

The U.S. complaint should have disposed of the notion that the U.S. anti-proliferation policy was a U.S.-industry plot. But industry here and abroad, unable to sell reactors at home, greatly exaggerated Third-World markets. Nuclear "islands of the century" have collapsed not only in Iran, but also in Brazil, the Philippines and elsewhere.

For many years, the United States neglected the danger of spreading bombs along with the breeder. Reversing the drift needs

attention more urgently than SALT-2. Delaying a commitment to plutonium is essential. Gerald R. Ford also reached that conclusion after extensive debate in the government in 1976. Congress has taken an even stronger position than the administration. Major leaders like Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, a strong critic of the new policy, recognize that "plutonium and uses of nuclear energy have to work out new rules of the intent of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty."

The world can afford to decide whether plutonium ever be an economic and safe alternative to mining uranium. Industry has repeatedly underestimated the breeder's costs and technical difficulties — and especially the time to bring it into substantial commercial use. That won't happen, on recent industry estimates, before the second quarter of the 21st century. At that rate, it might save some 2 percent of the cumulative uranium required for nuclear power by the year 2030. In contrast, the supply of uranium looks much better than previously estimated. Current estimates, by international nuclear authorities, of the world supply of uranium "reasonably assured" at less than \$30 a pound (in 1977 dollars) are two to four times larger than in the mid-60s.

No Sacrifice

The corresponding cumulative requirements for uranium through the year 2000 appear now to be only one-fourth to one-fifth as high as estimated six years ago. The estimated supply of uranium then has grown on the order of 1000 percent relative to estimated demand to the year 2000. Delaying a commitment involves no important sacrifice or loss of scarce resources.

But the delay that Presidents Ford and Carter have asked is the minimum permitting meaningful international reevaluation of the rules of nuclear commerce.

Unfortunately, it is the major allies of the United States who have unilaterally made huge new commitments to send highly enriched, fissile material to countries that do not now have nuclear weapons. The British and the French, for example, plan billion-dollar plants to export plutonium-separation services. Such new commitments pre-empt ongoing international discussion.

Delaying a commitment to plutonium is only one essential to slow and limit the spreading of the bomb. The United States must strengthen alliance guarantees that reduce incentives for countries to acquire nuclear weapons in their own defense. Coalitions also need urgent attention.

Albert Wollstetter, University Professor at the University of Chicago, wrote this article for The New York Times.

repression. And repression, Justice Brandeis warned, breeds hate.

Resentment at conditions in the West Bank is already radicalizing Arab citizens of Israel itself. Begin's own adviser on Arab affairs, Moshe Sharon, resigned last month with the warning that Israel "will be making a fatal mistake if it does not act energetically to reduce the level of hostility."

To say all that is only to suggest the complexity of the West Bank issue for Israel. If we think logic and true national safety argue for Begin to make generous gestures on the West Bank, his long-held beliefs and the political balance in his government push the other way.

A year from now, the target date for completion of the West Bank-Gaza negotiations, will almost certainly find the situation in state and crisis. Because the United States has of necessity undertaken a full negotiating role, emotions will once again be swirling around President Carter. The prospect is forbidding. But there is no way to avoid the issue, the fact of the Palestinians.

Realistic

If Israelis want to find a way to live in peace with their closest neighbors, they too must be realistic. They must understand that no people would willingly accept the premise of second-class citizenship in the land where they live — certainly not a people as educated and politically sophisticated as the Palestinians.

Realism also requires Israel to understand what it would mean to go on, indefinitely, governing a despotic people. It will mean more incidents like the one last week at Halhul, just south of Jerusalem, in which Israeli troops killed a 17-year-old woman student and a 21-year-old laborer. It will mean

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Renault Gets 20% Stake In U.S. Firm Pays \$115 Million For Mack Trucks

PARIS, March 19 (AP-DJ) — France's state-owned auto group Renault will acquire a 20-percent stake in the capital of Mack Trucks of the United States at a cost of \$115 million under a financial and commercial agreement signed today.

The financial agreement calls for Renault to acquire a 10-percent stake in the U.S. company through a capital increase of \$50 million. Renault will also buy \$65 million of convertible bonds, bringing the total acquisition by the French company to 20 percent.

The proceeds are to be used to repay debt and redeem outstanding equity securities, Mack officials said. Under the agreement, two Renault officials will sit on the board of Mack, which is owned by Signal Cos. Additionally, Signal and Renault signed a separate agreement regarding joint investments in Mack.

The commercial accord calls for Mack to market in the United States and Canada the intermediate range (9 to 15 tons) of diesel-powered vehicles manufactured by Renault Vehicules Industriels (RVI), the truck unit of Renault. First deliveries are to begin in the fourth quarter of this year.

Contrary to earlier expectations, the agreement does not include the eventual sale of heavy trucks produced by the U.S. company through Renault's marketing network. Analysts saw the agreement as timely for RVI which has been forced to trim its workforce following continued depressed market conditions. The company said its 1978 losses still to be announced, will top the 250 million francs posted for 1977.

France's Trade In Surplus as Exports Rise 3%

PARIS, March 19 (AP-DJ) — France recorded a trade surplus of 46 million francs (about \$10.7 million) in February, an improvement over January's deficit of 1.94 billion francs but below the year-month surplus of 143 million francs, unadjusted figures released today by the Trade Ministry show.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, last month's trade account showed a deficit of 9 million francs, compared with a surplus of 51 million francs in January and a surplus of 127 million francs in the year-earlier month.

The ministry's figures show an unadjusted trade deficit of 1.89 billion francs over the first two months of this year, compared with a deficit of 2.51 billion francs in the year-earlier period. After seasonal adjustment, there was a surplus of 42 million francs — a substantial improvement on the 1.47-billion deficit in the 1978 period.

The ministry noted that the trade accounts had remained in balance despite a rise of 1.1 billion francs in the imported energy bill to 6.4 billion francs in February from January.

Exports of heavy equipment rose to a new record of 7.2 billion francs, resulting in an all-time high trade surplus of 1.7 billion francs. Exports of cars, trucks and spare parts for the auto industry exceeded imports by 2.3 billion francs, a rise of 12.3 percent on the January surplus.

The ministry remarked that exports were up 3.1 percent over January and were 14.7 percent ahead of the year-earlier level.

Agreement Near On Pact to Set Commodity Fund

GENEVA, March 19 (NYT) — Industrialized and developing countries were near agreement on negotiations continued tonight on a plan to establish a \$750 million fund for stabilizing the earnings of the Third World from its sales of raw materials.

The accord being sought under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would mark a major breakthrough in the North-South dialogue for improving economic relations between rich and poor countries. While agreement on the major outlines of the plan had been reached at the 100-nation negotiations, Gianni Corra, United Nations secretary general, said this evening that a final accord "is not in the bag" because of remaining differences.

U.S. Expansion 4 Years Old This Month

By Karen Aronson

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT) — The U.S. economic recovery turned four years old this month, making it one of the longest business expansions on record, but economists who follow business cycles say the unusual length of the current growth phase does not by itself mean a downturn is near.

"It isn't the age of a cycle per se that makes a difference," said Thomas Juster, director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. "It's a question of going for a certain amount of time and finding that things get out of balance."

To Mr. Juster and other business cycle economists, signs of imbalances signalling a recession have not appeared, an outlook which puts them at odds with other economists who have forecast a recession this year. "There's been too much talk about a recession coming when that's not clear at all," said Solomon Fabricant, staff member emeritus and director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the arbiter of what is a recession and what is not.

Useful Patterns

The business cycle is just a four-part pattern: periods of growth, a peak, slower growth, or decline, and a trough, after which growth starts again. The economists argue that the patterns of the cycles are similar enough to be of use. Since the 1850s, there have been 23 peacetime expansions with an average duration of 26 months.

The optimism of many cycle economists survives despite the recent decline in the index of leading indicators. January's 1.2-percent decline alone was the sharpest since the 3-percent fall in January 1974, presaging the nation's most severe postwar recession.

But, most economists caution against taking the index too literally. Some say the decline has not been a forceful one. "It hasn't

Despite Many Doubts Experts See No Bust

been giving any particular signals now," said Rosanne Herlihy, an economist at Goldman Sachs.

There are other signs that normally surface near the end of a growth cycle, too. One is heavy activity and rapid price increases in metals. Metals prices strengthened late last year and have continued to surge this year, rising by 2.2 percent in January and 2.1 percent in February.

Optimistic Signs

But while metals have heated up, other economic areas have not shown danger signals:

- Inventories are still lean compared to sales. "They don't look out of line," said Mr. Juster. But he adds, "If sales weaken some, they would begin to look excessive."
- New orders for consumer goods are still high.

- New factory orders have continued strong, rising 1.9 percent in January for their sixth consecutive monthly gain.
- Capacity utilization is running at 86 percent, unchanged in February from January. The Federal Reserve reported today. "It topped at about 88 percent to the last recession and was clearly over 90 percent in 1965," said one economist. "But the level doesn't matter. It's the pattern."
- Unemployment is low relative to recent years.

Signs of a downturn in housing — including a flattening of the growth of new building permits — will hamper economic growth. But that alone should not be enough to throw the

economy into recession. "In order to get a recession you would have to have consumer sales slow considerably, too," said Ms. Herlihy.

Consumer buying has been the base of the present recovery. While some of the strength in consumer spending has been at the expense of a lower savings rate and increased borrowing, some can also be accounted for in the growth of personal income, which many economists expect to continue in 1979.

Many economists are optimistic that capital spending, too, will continue to grow. "Capital formation was weak early in this cycle, but that was a good sign, since it means we have probably not overdone it," said Mr. Fabricant.

Personal Income Spurts

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI) — Personal income of Americans rose \$11.2 billion — or 0.6 percent — last month to rebound from January's sluggish performance, the Commerce Department reported today.

The moderate February rise was double January's increase of 0.3 percent, the smallest in a year.

Personal income was exceptionally strong during last year's fourth quarter — rising 1.4 percent in October, 1 percent in November and 1.4 percent in December. However, the rate of increase plunged sharply in January as higher Social Security taxes took a large bite out of consumer wallets.

The February advance pushed overall personal income to an annual rate of \$1,829 billion, compared with \$1,818 billion. Wages and salaries in the private sector increased \$7.7 billion, or 0.7 percent, compared with increases of 1 percent in January and 1.1 percent in December.

Farm income fell \$700 million, or 2.4 percent, compared to a drop in the previous month of nearly 15 percent.

Joint Economic Committee's Annual Report

Congressmen Warn of Import Surcharge

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP-DJ) — The House-Senate Economic Committee warned in its annual report yesterday that the United States may be forced to impose a surcharge on goods imported from Japan and other countries to maintain a stable dollar.

The joint panel said it favors efforts "to achieve a better trade and current-account balance through international negotiations," but it also approved unilateral measures to encourage the surplus countries to meet their international obligations.

However, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the joint economic subcommittee on international economics, denied sharply by saying that a U.S. threat to take unilateral action "violates the spirit of multilateralism that has been the hallmark of the U.S. approach to American and world trade problems."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, has repeatedly raised questions about imposing a temporary 15-percent import surcharge to speed the reduction of the massive U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

It could be done under the 1974 Trade Act, but U.S. trade-policy officials say that an import surcharge could "wreck" what the United States has been trying to achieve to trade-liberalizing negotiations.

The report noted that Federal Reserve Board Chairman William

Miller, in response to a "hypothetical choice between higher domestic interest rates and an across-the-board import surcharge," had opted for the import surcharge. But Mr. Miller has since made it clear that he does not now favor a surcharge.

The joint committee agreed with administration predictions that the U.S. trade and current-account deficits will narrow this year, but added that the projected improve-

ments do not necessarily assure long-term stability.

"Rising domestic inflation and the growing uncertainty over the price and security of energy supplies could lead to renewed inflationary pressure in 1979," the report said.

The panel said the system of floating exchange rates should be retained because, while it is not a "panacea" for the world's economic ills, it is the only "viable" system at this time.

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American Telephone and Telegraph tacked on 1/4 to 3/4 after reporting higher profits for the three months ended February 28.

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The Swedish Export Credit Corp., jointly owned by the Swedish government and Swedish commercial banks, is raising \$20 million through a seven-year private placement priced at par and carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent.

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U.S. Indicts Sindona for Bank Fraud

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP) — A long federal investigation into the collapse of Franklin National Bank resulted in the indictment today of Italian financier Michele Sindona, who was charged with various frauds in a 99-count indictment returned in Manhattan Federal court. The indictment also brought new charges against his associate, Carlo Bordini, an Italian banker.

In addition to charges of misapplying \$45 million of Franklin funds, Mr. Sindona was accused of fraud in the method he used to acquire a major interest in Franklin in 1972 and in another corporation a year later.

The indictment said the money he used to acquire interests in Franklin and Talcott National Corp. was illegally removed from banks he controlled in Italy.

Mr. Sindona, 58 years old, has been free on \$3 million bail to a series of court battles to avoid extradition to Italy to face criminal charges involving the failure of two banks he controlled in Milan, Banca di Sicilia and Banca di Napoli.

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NYSE Prices Climb In Active Trading

NEW YORK, March 19 (Reuters) — Prices closed higher in very active trading today on the New York Stock Exchange aided by strength in energy issues, although late profit taking pared the gains.

Analysts said investors were pleased that President Carter shifted his focus from foreign back to domestic problems.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 4.77 at \$37.59 and advancing issues led declines \$72 to 374 as turnover rose to 34.76 million shares from 31.77 million traded on Friday.

Oil shares were again well represented on the list of the ten most active issues, but price changes were fractional. Volume leader Gulf Oil added 1/4 to 27, but Exxon eased 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Texasco picked up 1/4 to 26 1/2. Occidental Petroleum was unchanged at 20 1/2.

Standard Oil of Ohio was unchanged at 50 1/2. It gained recently after dropping plans for the California to Texas pipeline. Politicians have urged the company to reconsider and the senate energy committee will look into the company decision not to build the line.

CIT Financial added 1/4 to 32 1/2 and Union Bankcorp 1/4 to 32.

Abbott Laboratories expects first quarter earnings to be about 18 percent above the year-earlier 53 cents, a spokesman said. He predicted first quarter sales would be up about 13 percent from the \$332.8 million in the 1978 period. A new peripheral vasodilator is scheduled for introduction this year in Latin America and Europe.

It is said to represent a major market entry for Abbott in a class of drugs widely used outside the United States. Abbott was off 1/4 to 3/4.

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Courts Back Chicago's Wheat Rule

Limited Trading Set In March Contract

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, March 19 — Limited trading in March wheat futures opened on the Chicago Board of Trade this morning as the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals refused to overturn a lower court preliminary injunction which allowed trading in March wheat futures to begin.

Trading in the contract, however, was limited to liquidation and new sales for delivery only. Opening prices showed little change from Friday's closings, with quotes ranging from off 1/4-cent to unchanged.

The Chicago Board of Trade, world's largest commodities futures exchange, last night won a legal skirmish that permitted this morning's opening when U.S. District Court Judge John Grady issued a preliminary injunction blocking an order by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to halt March wheat futures trading because of the threat of market manipulation by grain speculators.

The judge's action left in effect a Board of Trade ruling that allowed limited trading in the March contract today and for the remaining three days of the contract, which expires Wednesday.

The CFTC appealed the ruling and was turned down this morning. The order to terminate trading had been issued late Friday by the CFTC.

NCAA Championships

Penn and Michigan State Advance to the Final Four

From Wire Dispatches
GREENSBORO, N.C., March 19 — James Salter hit two free throws in 22 seconds remaining, giving Pennsylvania a 64-62 triumph over John's yesterday in the NCAA East Regional championship game. The victory sends the Quakers (5-5) into next Saturday's national semifinals at Salt Lake City against Michigan State, which defeated Ohio State, 80-68.

After the Salters hit the winning points, St. John's had three shots in the final 10 seconds in rapid succession, first by Tom Calabrese, then by Gordon Thomas and Ron Blair. Blair had nine straight shots up, but he missed with three seconds left.

Tony Price, who led the Quakers with 21 points, failed to sink a free throw with three seconds to play and the Redmen had one final chance, but a length-of-the-court pass was intercepted by freshman incident Ross.

The Quakers thus became the first Ivy League school in 14 years to reach the NCAA Final Four, having finished in third place in 1965.

Price and Tim Smith ignited the story down the stretch by scoring of the Quakers' last 19 points. 10 Smith as the Ivy League overcame a 49-45 deficit in the final minutes.

St. John's, the last team chosen for this year's tournament, had a similar surge to erase a 38-30 deficit in taking its four-point lead in a crowd of only 7,216 in the Greensboro Coliseum.

Blair and Wayne McKay keyed St. John's comeback, combining for 15 consecutive points as the Redmen surged to the lead with 41 minutes remaining.

McKay had eight during that lead, including a "hope" shot he threw high that came through the basket and gave the Redmen their lead in the game, 44-43, with 31 seconds to play.

St. John's, which had lost six straight NCAA games before rebounding off three consecutive upsets that ended the season with a 21-11 record.

McCumber Wins First PGA Event

MIAMI, March 19 (UPI) — Mark McCumber salvaged a bogey on the 18th hole for an even-par 72 yesterday to take the Doral Open tournament by a shot and collect his first winner's check.

He is the third player in as many years to win his first tournament in the PGA tour. McCumber, 26, won his previous finish in less than an year on the tour was a tie for ninth last year, finished at 279, 9 under par, a shot ahead of Bill Rogers.

Alone in third place at 7-under-281 was Rod Curl, tied at 6-under 282 were Alan Tapie, Mike Cullough, Kermit Zarley and Billy Gilbert.

Plair led St. John's with 21 points and McKay had 15, although he sat out 11 minutes of the opening half with three fouls.

Smith added 16 points for the Quakers, who extended their winning streak to six games.

At Indianapolis, Greg Kelser scored 36 points to power Michigan State over Notre Dame for the Midwest Regional title and into the Final Four for the first time in 22 years.

Michigan State never trailed, and when Mike Brkovich broke the second tie at 6-6 with a 20-foot jumper and added a three-point play, the Spartans were off and running.

Kelser, who had 18 points at the half, led MSU to a 12-point lead late in the opening session and the Spartans were never seriously threatened in the final 20 minutes.

Kelser's 10 field goals and four free throws tied his career high of 36 points. Kevin Johnson, who set up Kelser for several easy baskets, had 19 points and Brkovich added 13.

Only Tracy Jackson and Bill Hanzlik were effective for the last who closed out with a 24-6 record. Jackson connected on nine long jumpers and Hanzlik had seven field goals, both finishing with 19 points. Also for Notre Dame, Rich Branning and Kelly Tripucka had eight points each. But Tripucka was held in a lone basket in the first half.

Notre Dame came within seven points of MSU in the second half, but both Hanzlik and Tripucka picked up their fourth personal fouls with more than 10 minutes to play and the Spartans increased their lead to 17 points late in the game.

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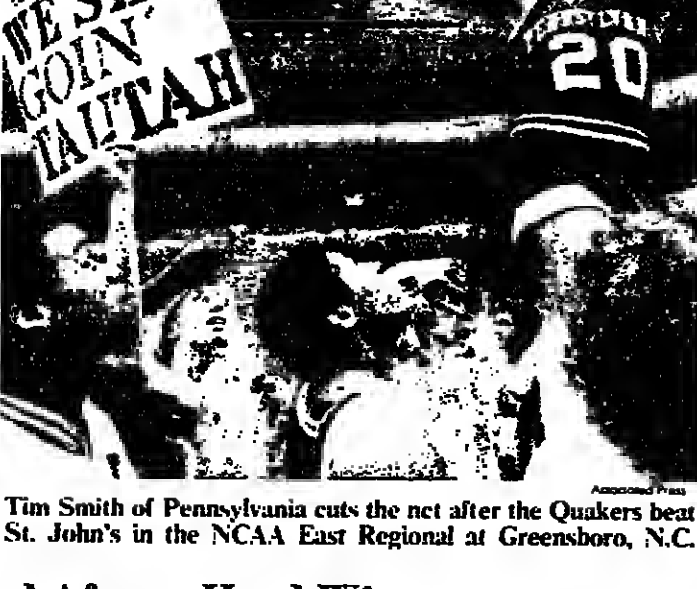
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Tim Smith of Pennsylvania cuts the net after the Quakers beat St. John's in the NCAA East Regional at Greensboro, N.C.

Kansas City Looks Ahead After a Hard Winter

At Royals' Camp, Don't Mention Yankees

By Roger Kahn

TAMPA, Fla. (NYT) — All spring training seasons are the same, and each is different. The pitchers throw well, and the managers percolate clear, and as you travel from camp to camp you learn that five or possibly six teams will win the World Series in October.

This scenario plays against a background of creeping traffic and old people attentively bent at shuffleboard courts in a crowded corner of the state.

But there are always fresh ballplayers charging out of the minor leagues, and there are always veterans wearing out, or quite simply, disappearing. So one particular moment of *deja vu* the other day startled me.

I was calling the Kansas City training camp to make an appointment with Whitey Herzog, the Royals' manager, and I mentioned that we might discuss the Yankees.

"The disappointment of losing three straight playoff championships to them," I said.

"The Yankees," Eileen Hacker, a publicity assistant, said with passionate disdain. "Don't you know how we feel about the Yankees around here?"

I did. She spoke exactly as publicity assistants working for the Brooklyn Dodgers spoke in Florida 25 years ago. The Dodgers had won the pennant four times in seven years. They lost the Series to the Yankees every time.

Herzog — the full name is Dorrel Norman Herzog — was more philosophical when I caught up with him on a St. Patrick's Day that exploded with ethnic enthusiasm. The Cincinnati Reds, the Royals' opposition, wore uniforms, caps, even batting helmets, of Kelly green. Herzog, in a jacket of royal blue,

displayed a hunch over his heart. "Hungarian Power," the button said Herzog suspects that Al Hrabosky, pinned it there, mostly because Hrabosky is the only Magyar on his club.

"The Yankee thing is frustrating," Herzog said. "That's the word. It isn't depressing. And it doesn't diminish my pride in the ball club. But you remember, and it makes for a hard winter. Damn right you remember. In 1976 it was a 350-foot home run that beat us. That and a bad call at second base.

Another time we were hurt by a terrible call on Willie Wilson at third. You are what the umpire says you are. He called Wilson out. I'm not disputing the call, but Willie was SAFE. Last year I guess you'd have to say we didn't get Munson out when we had to."

Herzog broke off his story briefly to accept the hand of John McNamara, the new manager at Cincinnati.

"Never Anticipate"

"To say I'm upset about the Yankees now," Whitey resumed, "isn't realistic. First we have to win our division. I'd say both Texas and California can give us a run. I learned something last season: Never anticipate. On our second trip to Boston my wife wanted to come along. She'd never seen Boston, she told me. At that time the Red Sox were 10½ games ahead,

and I said: 'Marylou, wait until the championship series. Then you'll enjoy Boston more.'"

"What happened?" You know what happened. Boston lost the playoffs, and we've never got there in October. It still catches hell around the house."

The Royals are a team of subtle skills. The pitching, the oldest segment of the club, runs smoothly under Herzog's incessant coaching. The Royals run the bases well. Their defense is swift and confident. Such outfield sprinters as Al Cowens and Amos Otis cover the depths of Royals Stadium brilliantly.

The infield wheels about Fred Patek, the 5-foot-4-inch shortstop, and Frank White, the only graduate of Kansas City's defunct baseball academy who has reached the major leagues.

The idea of the baseball academy proceeded from an interesting premise: Surely there must be troops of good athletes in America who don't move into the major leagues because they have lacked sound instruction.

Sadly the Royals found that the good premises do not big-leaguers make. Students improved, and a number played in the minor leagues, but when they reached a level where pitchers could throw 90-mile-an-hour fastballs, no instruction helped. The academy closed. It was expensive and non-productive.

Home Grown Talent

The Royals still concentrate on player development, and Herzog held a roster in front of him with great joy. "Six of our eight outfielders came from farm teams," he said. "Six of our nine infielders. Two of three catchers. Ten of 14 pitchers. That's really growing your own talent, and we do that as well as anybody."

"We have to live with free agency now. Our club tried to get Pete Rose and failed. A year ago I had a faint suspicion that whoever made the highest bid for Rich Gossage would win. I guess the Yankees made the highest bid. They got him. Gossage saved them the last two championship games we played."

At Al Lopez Field the green-clad Reds went ahead in the fourth inning, keying around Johnny Bench's hit-and-run single. In green or red, Bench is part Indian.

The Royals came back with two, but the sixth another Bench hit contributed to a three-run inning. It ended with Cincinnati winning, 4-2. Alan Hrabosky was the losing pitcher.

Two small lessons lie here awaiting students. The first is that you don't run a spring camp with your eyes on a championship series. Too many games, and possibly injuries, lie ahead.

Hungarian Power has certain limitations. At least it did at Lopez Field in Tampa against a mixed group of Americans all wearing Kelly green on a cool, windy St. Patrick's Day.

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